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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/991,834	11/06/2001	Ying Chen	JP920000293US1	6017

7590 09/15/2006  
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EXAMINER
TAN, ALVIN H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/991,834

Applicant(s)

CHEN ET AL.

Examiner

Alvin H. Tan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-16, 18 and 20-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-16, 18 and 20-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Remarks*

1. Claims 1-6, 8-16, 18, and 20-23 have been examined and are rejected. This Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 7/10/06, which has been entered in the above identified application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 14 contradicts a limitation made in claim 9. Claim 14 recites "said server further comprises a user data modifying means *[lines 3-4 of claim 13]* wherein said data modifying means is included in said command processing means" *[lines 3-4 of claim 14]*. This limitation contradicts claim 9, which recites "a command processing means independent of said server and said user device" *[lines 4-5 of claim 9]*. If the server comprises the data modifying means, which is included in the command processing means, the server would not be independent of the command processing means. For purposes of a prior art rejection, the contradicting limitation "wherein said

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user data modifying means is included in said command processing means" will not be treated.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 1-4, 6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, and 20-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli).

**Claims 1-4, 6, 8 (Method)**

**Claim 9 (System)**

**Claim 22 (Device)**

5-1. Referring to claims 1, 9, and 22, Yu discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* a method and system for providing map service information on a server for a user device that has user input capabilities. Yu discloses in *[column 7: line 57]* through *[column 8: line 17]* that the mobile device generates and transmits a request to fetch an item of interest from a server. A user input command to designate the item of interest (map service information) is inherently received during the steps of generating and transmitting the

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request for an item of interest. A server module performs traditional server processing as well as protocol conversion processing from one communication protocol to another communication protocol *[column 6, lines 4-8]*. The item of interest is fetched from a resource, which may be another server device coupled on the landnet or the Internet and typically provides hypermedia information including image data for others to access *[column 7, lines 66-67; column 8, lines 1-7]*. Thus, the user input command is inputted to access map service information, is transmitted to a command processing means which is independent of said user device and server, and is interpreted and transmitted to a server.

In response to the request, Yu discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-31]* that map service information is provided on the server for the user device including service mapping parameters correlated for the input capabilities of the user input device. Yu explains in *[column 7: line 66]* through *[column 8: line 7]* that the request includes a device identification that identifies the device. In *[column 6: lines 30-58]*, Yu discloses that the device identification is linked to device parameters of the user device, which include the user input mechanism associated with the user device. Yu further discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* that the map service information is preprocessed at the server with the parameters of the user device. Accordingly, the map service information is provided on the basis of the user input command transmitted to the server.

Although Yu teaches modifying said map service information at a server module and sending the modified map service information from the server module to the user device *[column 60: lines 4-8; figure 3A]*, Yu does not expressly teach that the

modification is done on the same server in which the original map service information was provided. This would require the reformatting of the map service information to be done at the server device coupled on the landnet or the Internet in which the hypermedia information including image data was provided. Tuli teaches a similar invention as that of Yu, for transmitting HTML images from a Web server to a portable device such that the HTML images are translated into a form more suitable for the portable device [*column 1: lines 29-40*]. The translation is done at the Web server in which the HTML image was provided [*column 2: lines 19-26*] and when complete, transmits the resulting image to the portable device. This enhances data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu.

Since Yu teaches providing an effective interaction between two-way communication mobile devices and a data network such as the Internet [*Yu, column 2: lines 38-41*], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the modification of the map service information on the same server in which the original map service information was provided and sending the modified map service information from said server to said user device, as taught by Tuli. This would enhance data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the

user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device.

5-2. Referring to claim 2, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

5-3. Referring to claim 3, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily while the device identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

5-4. Referring to claim 4, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the server manages the database of user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added, deleted, and modified by the server.

5-5. Referring to claim 6, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of the database comprises a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping parameters.

5-6. Referring to claim 8, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-32]* that the user input device comprises a

keypad on phone. A user can further input commands by pressing buttons on the keypad.

**Claims 10-13, 15-16, 18, 20-21**

5-7. Referring to claim 10, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

5-8. Referring to claim 11, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily on the server while the device identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

5-9. Referring to claim 12, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

5-10. Referring to claims 13 and 15, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the server manages the database of user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added, deleted, and modified by the server.



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5-11. Referring to claim 16, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of the database comprises a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping parameters.

5-12. Referring to claim 18, Yu discloses in *[Figure 1]* that a system in accordance with the disclosed invention comprises a personal computer *["110"]*, which has a QWERTY keyboard.

5-13. Referring to claims 20 and 21, Yu discloses in *[column 3: lines 53-60]* that the user device can be a mobile phone or PDA.

#### **Claim 23**

5-14. Referring to claim 23, Yu discloses in *[column 4: lines 20-45]* that the user device is a phone form which commands can be sent by pressing buttons on a keypad of said phone.

6. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli) as applied to claims 2 and 13 above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,782,253 (Shteyn et al).

#### **Claim 5 (Method)**

**Claim 14 (System)**

6-1. As mentioned above, claim 14 contradicts a limitation made in claim 9.

Therefore, for purposes of a prior art rejection, the contradicting limitation “wherein said user data modifying means is included in said command processing means” will not be treated. Referring to claims 5 and 14, Yu and Tuli fail to specifically disclose that the user data can be modified by the user device. Shteyn, however, discloses in *[column 10: line 46]* through *[column 11: line 15]* a system in which a user can initiate a change in preferences or profiles that are stored in a remote database via a user device. Shteyn explains in *[column 11: lines 1-7]* that users may typically want to access several sets of profile information according to the user's activity (e.g. one group of settings might be for work while another set might be for home). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the user data with the user device as taught by Shteyn in combination with the teachings of Yu and Tuli. Doing so would have been advantageous because it would have allowed users to switch between several sets of preference or profile information as suggested by Shteyn.

***Response to Arguments***

7. The Examiner acknowledges the Applicants' amendments to claims 1, 9, 13-15, and 22. Regarding independent claims 1, 9, and 22, the Applicants allege that Yu et al (US Patent No. 6,684,087) as described in the previous Office action, does not explicitly teach or suggest “that the internet source of the image information modifies the stored

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image information for the user device", as has been amended to the claims. Examiner has therefore rejected independent claims 1, 9, 13-15, and 22 under 35 U.S.C § 103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli). See section 5-1.

Applicant states that dependent claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independently amended claims 1, 9, and 22. However, as discussed above, Yu and Tuli are considered to teach claims 1, 9, and 22, and consequently, claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 are rejected.

### **Conclusion**

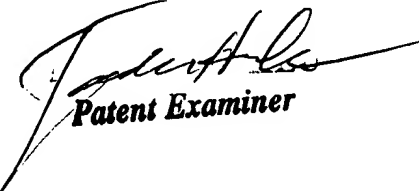
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin H. Tan whose telephone number is 571-272-8595. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu 9:30-7 and alternating Fridays 9:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHT  
Assistant Examiner  
Art Unit 2173



**Patent Examiner**